

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 31st, 1912, Temperature a.m. 60, p.m. 63; Humidity...94, 76.

March 31st, 1912, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 72; Humidity...94, 76.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR

No. 8749

第 四 十 二 年 子 壬

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1912.

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TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

AN ACT OF CLEMENCY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, Mar. 31, 11.50 p.m.
The sentences on Benjamin and Charles Buck, printers, have been reduced to one month and that of Guy Bowman, a journalist, to six months without hard labour. Sir Rufus Isaacs in a recent speech in the House of Commons intimated that he was willing to consider a reduction of the sentences.

[Bowman was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, with hard labour, and the Bucks to six months each with hard labour for publishing in the "Syndicalist" newspaper whereby they endeavoured to incite the soldiers to mutiny, an open letter urging them not to fire upon the strikers if ordered.]

SOUTH WALES FOR WORK.

London, Mar. 31, 7.30 a.m.
The ballot returns from South Wales show that up to the present 20,000 men have voted, of whom 15,000 favour an immediate resumption. The coalowners and miners to-day (Sunday) decided immediately to form a joint district board under the Minimum Wage Act.

MR. WALSH'S JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Walsh, the Miners' Federationist, addressing a meeting of miners at Wigan, said he flung back the lie to those accusing him of treachery to his comrades in his recent speech in Parliament in which he asserted that every well-wisher of the country would make the best of the Minimum Wage Bill, and that their citizenship ought to be higher than their trade unionism.

A FIFTY YEARS' FIGHT.

The principle of the minimum wage having been conceded after a fight of fifty years, it was the duty of the men to accept the Act. He could never agree, he continued, with the doctrine of the Syndicalists, who wanted to break the law and ruin everybody. It would be complete anarchy to defy the Government. Let the miners judge him as they liked, but he would stand by his speech in the House of Commons. A vote of confidence was passed in Mr. Walsh, there being only two or three dissentients.

AUSTRALIA'S HELP.

The donation from New South Wales (£10,000) to provide 50,000 meals for miners from the strike is to be devoted to the relief of distress in the Federated States.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

BALLOT RETURNS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 30, 4.25 p.m.
Small batches of men resumed work in several coalfields yesterday, but the movement is not general. The Secretary of the Federation says that he only intervened because the men were being wrongly advised that non-resumption would be a disaster. The results of the four ballots announced last night are all against resumption. It is estimated that 2,200 men are working in Scotland, 200 in Warwickshire, 800 at Chirk and 15 at Dudley. The ballots declared last night were of collieries near Manchester, Burnley and Darwen and in Staffordshire. The Lothian Miners' Federation have resolved to remain out till the Wages Boards have settled the district minimum.
The figures of the miners' ballot up to the present show 8,450 for resumption and 7,176 against.

A COMPLEX SITUATION.

The situation has been complicated by the determination of the surface workers not to resume till their grievances are settled. Troops who are in occupation of the coalfields are fraternising with the strikers. A football match between soldiers and strikers was played at Cannock. The soldiers have subscribed £20 for the widow of the miner who was killed at Chirk. He was killed purely accidentally by a fall of rock. Yesterday's ballots related only to quite small collieries.

AMERICAN TROUBLE.

The Cleveland correspondent of Reuter states that the Ohio United Mineworkers have ordered an anthracite strike for April 1st.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

Later.
The Cleveland (Ohio) bituminous coal dispute has been amicably settled, all the owners agreeing to increase of about five per cent.

EIGHT HOURS BILL IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of Reuter states that the Chamber, by 335 votes to 59, has passed the Miners Eight Hours Bill.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

ANXIETY AT NANKING.

[Our Own Correspondent.]
Shanghai, April 1, 9.35 a.m.
Anxiety is felt everywhere owing to there being no funds to pay the troops. At Nanking last night there were alarms and rumours.
The authorities are confident of their ability to maintain order, nevertheless, whilst the city swarms with unpaid troops, the possibility that they may emulate the Soochow mutineers cannot be overlooked.

CABINET CRITICISED.

London, Mar. 31, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the Chinese papers criticise the Cabinet severely on the ground that several Ministers are inexperienced politically and are unable to inspire confidence in the people.—Reuter.

THE NEW CABINET.

London, Mar. 31, 7.30 a.m.
The Peking correspondent of Reuter says that the Cabinet which has been formed includes the following:—

Premier and Acting Minister of Communications, Tang Shao-yi
Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang, up to the present Minister in St. Petersburg.

Minister of the Interior, Chao Peng-chun.

Minister of Finance, Hsueh Hsi-ling.

Minister of War, General Tuan Chi-jui.

This Cabinet is considered to be decidedly progressive, but not particularly strong. It will be more popular in the South than in the North, but probably it is the best available, owing to the refusal of the ablest men in the Empire to participate.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

[From Chinese Source.]
Shanghai, March 30.

The new Cabinet which has been formed at Nanking is made up as follows:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Luk Ching-hsiang.

Minister of Interior, Chao Ping-kwan.

Minister of War, General Tuan Ki-siu.

Minister of Navy, Liu Kon-heng.

Minister of Finance, Hong Jiling.

Minister of Justice, Wong Chung-wai.

Minister of Communications, Lung Yu-hoo.

Minister of Agriculture, Sun Kai-yun.

Minister of Labour and Commerce, Chan K'ang.

Minister of Education, Chao Yuet-pui.

With the exception of the Minister of Communications all the appointments have been sanctioned by the Nanking Assembly.

A COMMERCIAL LOAN.

The Chamber of Commerce at Peking intends to raise a foreign loan of \$10,000,000. The matter is purely a commercial transaction and the loan will have to be repaid by the merchants themselves.

SHANTUNG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Chen Chie-kai has been appointed Governor General of Shantung. The new appointment has been popularly received by the inhabitants of the province.

WONG RESIGNS.

Wong Hing has resigned his post as Minister for War and has advised the Army officials not to agitate for his reappointment.

MONGOLIA AND TIBET.

President Yuan Shih-kai has instructed Chang Sik-lun to form a federated government for Mongolia and Tibet and also to make a declaration that the Chinese, Manchus, Mongolians, Tibetans and Turks have equal rights.

TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING SENSATION.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, April 1, 7.20 a.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent announces that the United States Government has filed a suit for the dissolution of certain steam ship companies trading between New York and the Far East via the Suez Canal.

The companies are charged with pooling the freight rates and granting rebates.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

PEKING TO TOKIO.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, April 1, 7.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Mr. Boronenski, councillor to the Embassy at Tokio, has been transferred to Berlin and that Mr. M. S. Skeki, first secretary to the legation at Peking replaced Mr. Boronenski at Tokio.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 30, 9.20 p.m.

In the International Cross-country Running Championship, Boulogne, France, was first man home, with Scott, England, second, and Hibbin, England, third. England won the team championship, the placings being: England, 41 points; Scotland, 88; Ireland, 110; France, 123; Wales, 146.—Reuter

TROUBLE MEXICO.

FREQUENT SKIRMISHES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 30, 12 p.m.

Mexico continues to be much disturbed. So-called battles between the Federals and the Revolutionists are frequent, and attended with varying results. The American ambassador in Mexico is arranging to arm Americans in Mexico City to enable them to protect themselves in case of emergency.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

TREATY SIGNED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 31, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the "Matin" representative in Fez reports that the treaty establishing a French Protectorate over Morocco, was signed yesterday by the Sultan.—Reuter.

GREAT TOWER FALLS.

A VIOLENT GALE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 31, 5.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin states that the great iron tower wireless station at Neuendorf, near Potsdam, has been blown down during a violent gale.

The tower was 650 feet in height and was only recently erected. It was regarded as one of the most remarkable feats of German engineering.—Reuter.

HIGH JUMPING.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 30, 4.10 a.m.

At Stanford University, California, George Horine, in the running high jump, cleared 6ft. 6ins., which is a world's record.—Reuter.

ESPIONAGE CHARGE.

SEAMAN DISMISSED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 30, 4.35 a.m.

The prosecution of the seaman, a naturalised Englishman, who in February was arrested at Christiana on board H.M.S. Foxhound and brought to Chatham to answer a charge of espionage, has been abandoned, but he has been dismissed from the Navy.—Reuter.

BANK ROBBERY.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 31, 3.40 a.m.

The anarchist, Soule, has been arrested at Berck Plage in connection with the motor outrage at Chantilly. After a desperate resistance.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

BOAT RACE.

AMAZING SCENE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 30, 1.15 p.m.

The Varsity Boat Race was rowed with a strong wind blowing and the water was most rough. The Cambridge boat was swamped off Harrod's and the men abandoned the race. Several of the crew swam ashore. The Oxford boat was waterlogged off Chiswick Eyot. The crew landed and emptied the boat, and then finished the course, the time being 29 mins. 38 secs., but the race was declared void.

CAMBRIDGE BOAT SINKS.

Cambridge were first away, pulling 38 strokes to the minute against Oxford's 36. The boats were level at Duke's Head. Oxford then forged in front, and led by a quarter of a length at Beverley Brook, and by nearly a length at Craven Steps. Oxford were four lengths to the good at Chiswick. The wind swept the river, which was rough with waves, and Cambridge fell to pieces. Oxford were also troubled but had increased their lead when Hammersmith Bridge was reached the boat shipping water all the time. Meantime, the Cambridge boat was swamped and sank off Harrod's, the crew being rescued by the umpire's boat.

RACE TO BE RE-ROWED.

Oxford stuck to their work, hugging the Middlesex shore closely, apparently in complete ignorance of the fate of their opponents' boat. The Dark Blues were, however, continually in difficulties, which became worse off Chiswick Eyot, where a cry rose from the banks that the boat was sinking. The crew got ashore, filled and emptied the boat and resumed, reaching Mortlake. The umpire declared the race void owing to Oxford receiving assistance from spectators in emptying their boat. It was officially decided that the race be re-rowed on Monday.

HOME FOOTBALL.

OUR SEMIFINALS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Mar. 30, 3.30 p.m.

The results of the English Association Football Cup semifinals are: Blackburn Rovers, 0 goal; West Bromwich Albion, 1 goal; Liverpool, 2 goals; Manchester City, 1 goal.

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THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS:-

KOREA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 2-1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 10
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	"	Apr. 30
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	May 20
KOREA	18,000	"	"	June 18

INTERMEDIATE:-

China	10,200	"	"	Apr. 23
Nile	11,000	"	"	"

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FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

[110]

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, Captain J. R. O'Sullivan, due at HONGKONG from RANGOON on 30th March, at daylight, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBE on the 2nd April, at noon, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates, to be followed by S.S. "FULTALA," 4,162 tons, Capt. H. Chidley.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "WARDHA" will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 11th April, 1912, at noon, followed by the S.S. "MUTTRA" on 21st April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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AGENTS.
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Hongkong, 30th March 1912. [147]

Notices

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.	
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SPECIAL CARS.

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THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [129]

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JOHN TAYLOR, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1912. [112]

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O. B.



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The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

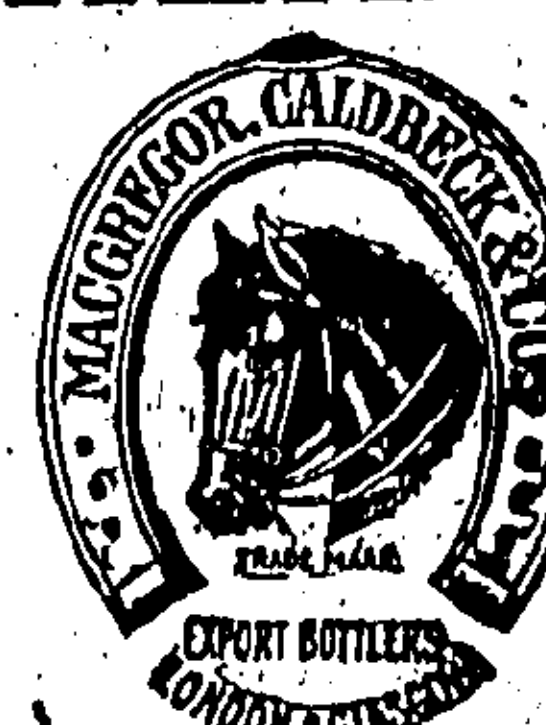
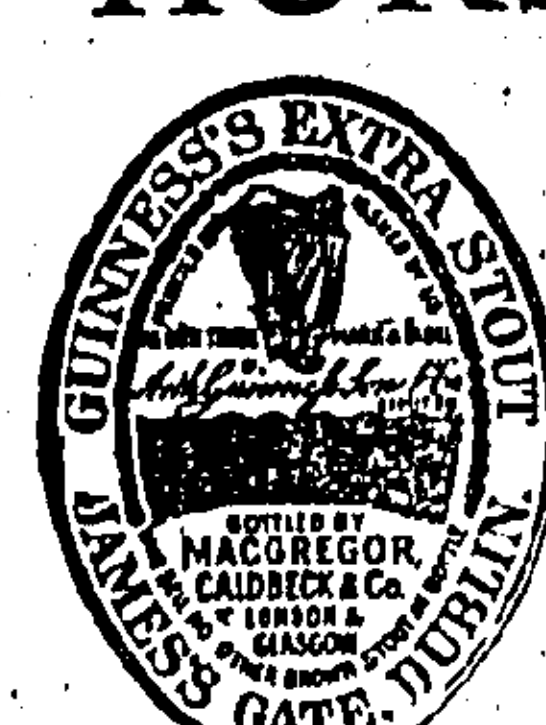
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NO 4, MORRISON HILL. This house is being completely redecorated and will be ready for entry about 1st April. Apply Property Office Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1912. [212]

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Hongkong 19th Dec. 1911. [25]

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Hongkong, 25th January, 1912. [46]

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Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal
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Hongkong, 30th Mar., 1912. [7]

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

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APPLY

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

"Elijah" as a Music Drama.

Liverpool has just witnessed a spectacle which would have made our grandfathers rub their eyes and wonder if the end of the world was approaching. One of the most sacred of all the conservative traditions of English life is that oratorio can only be given in the form consecrated by immemorial usage. Thus we have grown accustomed to have the music sung by ladies and gentlemen attired in the evening dress of the period, with the chorus grouped behind them, similarly costumed, and with the stage, or rather platform, absolutely bare, devoid of the least suggestion of theatrical scenery, costumes, or appointments. The hearer has to supply all these from his imagination, and thus, in the huge majority of cases, the effect has been very unreal, and except to passionate lovers of oratorio, unsatisfactory. It is sixty-six years since "Elijah" was given to the world, but it has remained for the Moody-Manners' company in the present year of grace to throw tradition to the wind concerning it and give the famous oratorio as a music-drama, with all the accompaniments of the theatre in the way of scenery, costumes and effects.

Daily Press.

The Interval of Despotism.

With the formation of a Ministry the Council at Nanking of course will cease to exist, but this merely means that one bureaucracy will be substituted for another, until a Parliament has been elected. The new ministry has not been elected by popular vote; it has been nominated largely by a Dictator rejoicing in the name of President of a Republic which does not exist, and cannot by any magic be immediately brought into existence. Between the abolition of an absolute Monarchy and the creation of a Republic there must be an interval of government by some new despotic authority. Yuan Shih-kai, as the Dictator—presumably by and with the advice of a Council which has not been elected by popular vote—has decreed that until a Parliament has framed new laws, those in force under the old regime shall remain in operation. This is the only alternative, of course, to absolute anarchy. Following closely upon this mandate came one sternly forbidding bribery and corruption in the public service and warning offenders that they will be severely dealt with "according to law." It may not be generally known that the laws of China with regard to this notorious evil have been all that could be desired, and appear to cover minutely all possibilities in this connection.

South China Morning Post.

All's Well that Ends Well. Congratulations are extended to those of the shareholders who initiated the inquiry to the investigation committee for the thoroughness with which it seems to have carried out an unpleasant task, to the shareholders who will reap the benefit, and, lastly, to the general managers, whose generous acceptance of the recommendations of the shareholders' representatives tends to re-establish public confidence in the future of one of the most important industries of the colony. The gloomy forebodings of a year ago have vanished like mist before the sun, and once matters are thoroughly adjusted a new era of prosperity for the Green Island Cement Company may be anticipated. So long as the company maintains the high standard of its product it need have no fear of rivals. The great demand for the company's cement during the troublous times of last year is a fair index of what may be expected in the piping times of peace when China will lay itself down to the enormous task of development which lies before her.

THE EYE AND THE TARGET.

Famous Shot's Theory.

The "Don't-keep-your-eye-on-the-ball" theory has found a far more dangerous exponent than Alfred Toogood.

Mr. Walter Winans, the sculptor, author, horse-breeder, and the world's champion revolver shot, demonstrated to an "Express" representative his ability to pump revolver bullets into another man's watch pocket at duelling distances without looking at either the target or the sights of his weapon.

Would any champion of the orthodox care of fight for his beliefs like Mr. Tindal Atkinson, and exchange bullets at thirty-three paces with a blindfolded Mr. Winans?

In front of Mr. Winans' house there stands the black wooden silhouette of a man—a slim, porky little fellow with whom Mr. Winans has affairs of honour every morning, and it was on this victim of a thousand bullets that Mr. Winans demonstrated his skill in the art of blindfold duelling.

Standing thirty-three yards away, he raised a revolver, and then two or three seconds after a cardboard sheet had been placed before his eyes, he neatly plunked the little man in the waistcoat.

Mr. Winans was even more deadly with a Winchester repeating rifle. With the blank square of cardboard before his eyes, he fired ten shots in three seconds. One of the bullets went astray, and scored an old sheep half a mile away, but all the rest were found clustered on the little man's breast, as close together as the keys of a typewriter.

Mr. Winans explained: "The main thing in shooting," he said, "is not so much the ability to glue the eye to the sights, as the possession of the sense of direction. A practised shot gets the 'feel' of where the target is, and he instinctively swings his gun in a line with it. As a matter of fact, the sights of this weapon, which is a Russian Army revolver, are very little use to any one."

"On the Continent they cultivate this sense of direction more thoroughly than we do in England. They have more and better moving targets, and the soldiers do not have so much of the business of lying down on their stomachs and slowly taking aim at a distant object."

"I think the British soldier has far too much of that. For instance, if cavalry were to come toppling over that wall, or went galloping past, the man who was lying down on his stomach would probably miss them all. I should want to be on my feet so that I could move my rifle quickly."

Mr. Winans has been chosen as one of the American team in the Olympic Games at Stockholm, and recently, just to keep his hand in, he made holes through the spot in the nose of hearts, tore another card placed edgewise and scattered little balls thrown up in the air.

In 1911 the religious denominations of the British Army were as follows: Church of England, 107,281; Presbyterians, 17,433; Wesleyans, 10,481; Baptists and Congregationalists, 2,083; other Protestants, 1,546; Roman Catholics, 34,615; Jews, 238; Mohammedans, Hindu, etc., 2,152.

JAPANESE INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA.

Claim for Independent Action.

The "Jiji Shimpō" contains a remarkable article to the effect that Japan has only joined in the concert of Powers in China on the condition that she is allowed a free hand in Manchuria, a course which the "Jiji" proceeds to justify as follows:

"When one minutely examines the relations or attitude of the Powers towards the present situation in China, one finds them to be very nearly identical on the whole, as evidenced by the agreement reached in December last among the six Great Powers, including Japan, regarding loans to China, and also by the understanding established among them last month following the exchange of views between America and Germany. The latter understanding, especially, binds all the parties to hold mutual consultations and take concerted action when any measures are deemed necessary in connection with the present trouble in China. To this very reasonable proposal Japan expressed her assent, but she is also to have made the recognition by the Powers of special position in South Manchuria a condition of her assent, pointing out that in view of the special interests in that portion of China she must reserve to herself the right of independent action there when such was considered necessary. This action of Japan of course makes it clear that South Manchuria is outside the sphere of the proposed concerted action of the Powers. The statement recently made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question in the Lower House as to Japan's policy and plans, present and future, with regard to the maintenance of peace in South Manchuria, was probably based upon the above-mentioned fact."

"Japan's special relations with South Manchuria are probably already well-known, but a brief explanation for the foreign public not well acquainted with Oriental affairs may not be out of place. The most important part of Japan's interest in that part of China is of course the vast tract of land she occupies there, including the 1,220 square miles or so of leased territory in Kwantung, the 700 miles or thereabouts of the Manchurian Railway line and the land attached thereto, all of which is as good as real Japanese territory. Next in importance come the Japanese enterprises in this tract of land, such as the South Manchurian Railway, the Yantai, Fushun, and Poneihia collieries, the forestry enterprise on the Yalu, and the innumerable other Japanese undertakings, both individual and cooperative, in the leased territory of Kwantung and along the railway line while in addition to all this there are joint Sino-Japanese enterprises such as the Hsinmin-tun-Mukden and Kiin-Chang-chun Railways. It will thus be seen that both in regard to territory and enterprise the special interests Japan possesses in South Manchuria are not to be regarded in the same light as the interests of the other Powers in other parts of China. Furthermore, Japan is separated from South Manchuria only by the streams of Yalu and the Tumen, so that from the point of view of her own territorial safety she is indisputably in a special relation to that part of the Middle Kingdom, for once that region falls a victim to the ravages of war not only will the Japanese enterprises there, which have been developed during the last seven years at the expense of a vast amount of capital, be completely devastated, but those ravages will threaten at any moment to spread to Korea, which is Japanese territory, if in such an emergency Japan were to be fettered by the recent agreement amongst the Powers and allowed to take measures for the protection of her interest only after obtaining the consent of the Powers, it would be the eleventh hour when she would be able to act, especially if she had to wait with folded arms for all the other Powers to join in concerted action. Indeed, to place South Manchuria within the sphere of the recent agreement would be to expose Japan's special interests there to very serious risk—a step which she cannot tolerate."

The foregoing statements, the "Jiji" thinks, clearly explain the reason why Japan made it a condition of her consent to the proposed concerted action among the Powers that South Manchuria should be an exception. Hence the warning given by the Japanese authorities to the Revolutionist Government against the landing of the Northern Expedition in the neutral zone in South Manchuria. When the expeditionary forces landed in defiance of this warning and came in conflict with the northern troops, Japanese troops in the leased territory were dispatched to the scene and ordered the Chinese forces to leave the zone by the display of military force. Similar measures were taken when fighting in the railway zone threatened danger to the lives and property, and special interests of the Japanese there. These were quite proper measures, which will have to be repeated in future also should similar circumstances present themselves, while if necessary large forces of troops may even be sent over from the home country. These measures have already been recognised by the Governments of the Powers as the result of the recent declaration of the Japanese authorities; and it is desirable that the Powers interested in the China question should bear this point in mind beforehand and guard against unnecessary misunderstanding. Hence, concludes the "Jiji," these few words of explanation.

KENT BRIDE'S FATE.

Bones Discovered in Ashes of Bush Fire.

In the bush country of New South Wales an appalling discovery was made, charred human bones being found in the ashes of a fire. These are believed to be all that is mortal of a young Kentish woman, who became a bride only six months ago. The man who is alleged to have killed her is her husband, William Fred Ball, who also belongs to Kent. Ball, who is 23, is alleged to have attempted to hide his crime by cremating the body of his victim. Ball and his wife, whose Christian name was Lois, were married in Kent last August. They went to Brisbane in the Demosthenes, Ball working his passage while his wife was a passenger. They landed in November last. Subsequently they went to Sydney, and afterwards settled at Palla, about nine miles from Bingara, New South Wales. This was early in December, and they stayed at the house of Mr. W. R. Mack, The Hill. Mrs. Ball soon became ill with rheumatism, and was in hospital for a week. She was far from well when she resumed her work, and it is stated that Ball was impatient with her in consequence. On January 16 Ball and his wife were left alone in the house, Mr. and Mrs. Mack going away for a couple of days. When the Macks returned the Balls had apparently left. In the absence of any explanation the matter was reported to the police. Inquiries showed that Ball had passed the night of January 16 at an hotel at Palla, leaving the district the next morning. Search was then directed to tracing Mrs. Ball. The remains of a fire, some little distance from the house, showed traces of the burning of dress material, which answered the description of Mrs. Ball's dress. Later 400 yards from the house were found the ashes of what had evidently been a large fire. A close investigation revealed some charred bones of a human being, but there was not a vestige of flesh or even clothes. Then a wire hat frame was recovered from the ashes, the shape of it being similar to that of a hat the missing woman had been in the habit of wearing. Hairpins, safety pins, and steel were also revealed, suggesting that the bones previously discovered were those of a woman. The ashes made a large pile, and a systematic sifting afterwards provided portions of a human skull, several human teeth, and part of a jawbone. The gruesome relics were removed by the police, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Ball on a charge of murdering his wife.

The following is from the "N. O. Daily News" of March 27:—Possibly the Society for Psychical Research would have taken a different view of the case, but the arguments which might have appealed to this body of investigators did not carry a great deal of weight with the institution which is generally saddled with inquiry into such matters in Shanghai, to wit the Mixed Court. The case in question which raised speculations of this psychical nature was heard at the Court yesterday.

A CASE OF POSSESSION.

Victim to Spirits.

The following is from the "N. O. Daily News" of March 27:—Possibly the Society for Psychical Research would have taken a different view of the case, but the arguments which might have appealed to this body of investigators did not carry a great deal of weight with the institution which is generally saddled with inquiry into such matters in Shanghai, to wit the Mixed Court. The case in question which raised speculations of this psychical nature was heard at the Court yesterday.

The circumstances of the affair were as follows. Last Friday night the wife of an ex-official living at No. 600 Carter Road had a gold bangle stolen from her, the servants were suspected and the police proceeded to make inquiries among them. While these were proceeding the master of the house took it upon himself to question an amah, and suddenly in the course of his examination of her she appeared to go into a fit. Then, while in this fit or trance, an evil spirit announced itself as speaking through the medium of the woman, and in the course of its remarks upon the subject of the theft stated that the bangle would be found under the staircase. A search was made and the pronouncement of the spirit was proved to be correct.

Upon the recovery of the bangle Dot-Sgt. Givens, who was pursuing the investigations again questioned the amah, and once more the evil spirit took possession of her. She flung herself backwards, kicked her legs about, and when she became still the spirit announced its presence. On this occasion its information was that the amah was innocent of the crime; and, having got this off its mind, it departed, and the woman returned to her normal self. The Chinese round about the spirit theory, but in view of all the circumstances the police decided to charge the woman with the theft, not even mentioning the spirit as an accomplice. She appeared before Mr. Wong, Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. Johnson, American Assessor, and after hearing evidence, as related above, the Court found her guilty, and passed sentence of one month's imprisonment.

"DEATH" TO LIFE.

Remarkable Story of Artificial Revivification.

It appears that stories of the revivifying of the dead, or apparently dead, by means of an apparatus called the "pulmotor," continue to be received from Chicago, and are again attracting considerable attention.

According to an account by the "Telegraph's" New York correspondent, a young man named Hans was asphyxiated by coal-gas, and his friends, after three hours' work, failing to restore consciousness, he was given up as dead. Dr. J. Lewis was called in, and after three hours' work with the pulmotor the man was able to sit up and express wonder and thanks, declaring that he felt as well as before he was overcome. Dr. Lewis said that, speaking medically, Hans was in a state of death when he arrived. Practically speaking, he was dead.

Those who witnessed the operation were utterly awed, and even terrified it is stated, at seeing the spirit of life forced to return. According to report, Hans is the fifth man who has been "called back" and fifteen others would have died but for the wonderful instrument.

The "pulmotor" is a German device, consisting simply of a tank holding oxygen under a pressure of 3,000 lb. to the square inch, with a pump and valve for reducing the pressure to 2 lb. to the square inch. When the pulmotor cannot be obtained, we are

told, an ordinary electric vacuum cleaner can be used effectively, although this pumps only air into the patient's lungs instead of oxygen. By this simple method, however, the heart of a woman who had just undergone a severe operation was kept going recently for thirty hours, and the efforts to keep her alive were only relinquished when it was found that the heart was so weak that it could not pump for itself once the artificial action ceased.

BEAR IN A BALL ROOM.

New York society's present craze for eccentric exotic dancing, which so astonished the Duke of Connaught and his party during their recent visit, reached a climax on Jan. 30 at an Apache party given in a well-known Chinatown restaurant by Mr. Edmund Russell and Mrs. Allen Sommer. The guests included Mrs. Jackson Gouraud, Baroness Adole von Groys, Baroness von Rottenthal, Mr. Francis Potter, nephew of the late Bishop Potter, and 200 others. After a Chinese supper of birds' nest soup, sharks' fins, and other Oriental dainties, the ball started in a manner which nearly caused a panic, as the guests had not been forewarned. One of the guests, in disguise, walked to Mrs. Sommer and kissed her hand, another guest, pretending jealousy, struck the other in the face. In an instant there was a tumult. Both men, drawing knives, began what was really a dagger dance, but what most of the guests thought was a real duel. Others were about to interfere when the lights were switched off, and the Chinese waiters ran shrieking from the room. Then the lights were switched on again, revealing one of the men lying on the floor, apparently stabbed. As the guests gazed in horror the victim rose up, bowed gracefully, and the band began playing "Everybody's Doing It." The guests immediately recovered their composure.

The ball then continued. All present wore fancy costumes, and the dances of every clime were performed. Exponents of Egyptian, Japanese, and Indian terpsichorean art vied with more Occidental experts who exhibited the "turkey boogie," the "bunny hug" and the "grizzly bear hug" with unconventional vigour. The climax was reached when an aged trained bear having been led into the room, Mrs. Sommer danced "the grizzly bear" with the muzzled animal, a performance that was greeted with deafening applause at what was described as "the apogee of aestheticism."

Then followed the "Vienna waltz" by one called Princess Stedevi, from India, a dance which almost rivalled Mrs. Sommer's "grizzly bear." The princess declined to participate in the Apache waltz which followed, declaring that she considered it vulgar.

Police Lieutenant Tierney was assigned to attend the ball for the purpose of seeing that the Chinamen who were not terrorised by the revels did not run amok. His services were not needed, as the Celestials were too astonished to do anything but gape and stare and wonder if after the Republic was established in China home would be anything like this.

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[24]

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OR TO CH. WITZKE, SUB-AGENT

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

TEBB.—On March 31st, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Lowthwaite D. Tebb. [279]

The object of this paper is to publish current information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1912.

STRIKES AND LEADERSHIP.

At a moment when there seems to be a reasonable prospect of the coal strike in England terminating, it might not be altogether unprofitable to notice two items of news in reference to strikes which recently came from Australasia. The first was to the effect that the Brisbane strike had been officially declared off; the second had relation to the action of the officials of the Tramwaymen's Union in New Zealand, who fined a number of members for inciting their associates to strike. The latter item of news is striking. Unfortunately Router does not explain the genesis of this action of the Union officials, which we think we are right in declaring to be unique. The probable explanation is that the more far-sighted of the Union officials realize that the machinery of the Arbitration Act, which usually produces results favourable to the men, is in danger. The experience both in the Commonwealth and the neighbouring Dominion has been that, while the orders of the Arbitration Court are binding on the masters they are not binding on the men. In New Zealand, as in Canada and elsewhere, these courts are intended mainly to prevent strikes. The details in connection with the Tramwaymen's trouble in New Zealand are not available, but it is probable that the difficulty, whatever it may have been, was remitted to the Arbitration Court, but that, pending the decision of that tribunal, some of the more hot-headed of the unionists used their persuasive powers to induce their fellows to strike. If these were the facts the action of the Union leaders is highly to be commended.

The Brisbane strike, on the contrary, shows that incompetent leadership can lead men to utter destruction. The matter at issue was a trifling one; the manager of a tramway company in Brisbane forbade the employees to wear a union badge. The leaders not only called the men out, but issued a general invitation, or rather order, to all trades-unionists in Brisbane to go on strike. With magnificent, though utterly fatuous, loyalty, the trades-unionists of Brisbane did so. The result could easily be foreseen. As all the Unionists were "out," no assistance to the strike funds was forthcoming. Employers of non-unionist labour scored heavily, while employers of union labour, who were on terms of perfect amity with their men, were severely punished financially for no fault of their own. Employers of labour throughout Australia were gratuitously afforded an object lesson of the danger of employing trades-unionists. The Brisbane strike showed that, although an employer and his men might be in perfect accord, because some other employer in an entirely different line of business might be at variance with his men, he was to be threatened with ruin. This strike, of course, collapsed, but the harm that it has done to trades unionism in Australia will endure. For the industries of a country to be placed at the mercy of a few demagogues, chosen as leaders probably because they were gifted with a power of vehement invective, is clearly to invite disaster. The disaster was invited and came in Brisbane, and the lesson is not likely to be lost on the Commonwealth as a whole.

DAY BY DAY.

If a man cannot attain to the length of his wishes, he may have his remedy by cutting them shorter.

To-day's Paper.

As a result of periodical encroachments upon our news space by advertising matter, we have been compelled, in the past, to refrain from incorporating in the paper certain features of interest. Readers will remark that to-day two extra pages are published, numbered 7 and 8. The appearance of the "Hongkong Telegraph" as a ten page paper is an evidence of growth with which we feel sure our readers will be pleased. It is hoped that, with greater space at our disposal, we will be able to improve the paper until it reaches that standard of excellence to which our ambition aspires. Our thanks are due to those whose support has made this enlargement of the paper necessary.

The English Mail of March 2, was delivered in London on March 30.

Yesterday T. Ryan, of 37th Company, R.G.A., was assaulted by an American sailor in Spring Garden Lane. The sailor was removed to hospital. The sailor was brought up at the Magistrate's to-day and was fined \$10.

In the summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Wu Wan-fak, agent of Wong Kam-fuk of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., obtained judgment against Lau Jling of the Water Police for \$37.70 house rent due. Payment is to be made at the rate of \$4 per month.

The "Central China Post" reports that Capt. Evans, U.S. naval pilot for the middle Yangtze, committed suicide on board the steamer Kiangwo on March 12 by shooting himself. An inquest was held by Mr. Hewlett, H. B. M. Consul at Ichang, and the jury returned a verdict that Capt. Evans died by a gunshot wound, self-inflicted, and whilst of a sound mind.

The marriage will take place at Tainanfu on April 15 of Mr. Vernon William Stapleton Cotton (of the Chinese Customs), eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Cotton, 75th Gordon Highlanders, and of Mrs. S. Cotton of Woodbury, Sussex, to Miss Violet Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor of Stebbonhath, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

Missing Jewellery Found.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon a Japanese charged with the larceny of jewellery valued at \$1,100 left in his keeping at a shop in Connaught Road, was sentenced to six months' hard labour. All the missing property has been found.

Field Operations.

Field operations are taking place to-day and will be continued to-morrow, in the vicinity of Old Kowloon City.

By Garrison Orders troops were to be warned that during the operations they were to keep a good look out for trains whilst crossing the Railway line, and especially near the mouths of Beacon Hill Tunnel, as the trains issued from the Tunnel at a considerable speed, running down the incline.

Insecurity in Shanghai.

Shanghai papers report the arrest on March 24 of Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, formerly known as the Taiching Bank. The "N. C. Daily News" says that the arrest would be described more accurately as kidnapping. Mr. Sung was arrested at Jessfield and peremptorily marched off to the native city without any cause being assigned. His arrest is said to have been made at the instance of Mr. Cheng, Military Governor of Shanghai, the alleged offence being falsification of accounts while in charge of the Taiching Bank, but it is believed by Mr. Sung's friends that his arrest is caused by other motives altogether.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Journalist in Court.

The extradition proceedings against Vicente Sotto, the Philippine journalist, whose surrender is requested by the Governor General of the Philippines was continued this morning at the Police Court.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson appeared in support of the application and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

Counsel General Anderson in the box, when questioned by Mr. Hodgson as to the status of the islands, said that they were a constituent part of the United States. They had no colonies nor dependencies.

Mr. Hodgson:—Could you call it a protectorate?—We have no protectorates whatever. It is the same as any other Territory in the United States. There is no difference between the Philippine Islands and any contiguous part of the United States.

And is the law of extradition to the Philippine Islands or any foreign state the same as in America?—Yes. Not only from the nature of the case, but also by express statute or enactment.

Prisoner in the witness box said that he had published different newspapers in the Philippines and had been prosecuted twice for sedition and 24 times for libelling the conduct of government officials, and was discharged every time except once. In this case, when he came to Hongkong, the Government and the Governor General in particular knew where he was.

The case was adjourned.

A COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Extension of Business.

A matter of no small commercial importance was mentioned this morning in the Supreme Court, when the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, heard the petition of the Po On Marine Insurance and Godown Co. for confirmation of a resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders for the extension of the company's business so as to include fire insurance in addition.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, appeared in support of the application.

Mr. Slade said that the petition was for confirmation of a special resolution which had been passed by the company to alter the Memorandum of Association. All the preliminary steps had been taken and the sole question for his Lordship was whether the step was desirable in the interest of the company or no. The applicant firm were in a very strong position; the assets of the company were more than enough to pay off all their liabilities and repay the whole of the shareholders.

The petition was acceded to.

A young girl of 20, Miss Pauline, committed suicide on Feb. 17, by throwing herself from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower. She fell on to the first platform and was picked up dead. Miss Pauline was a daughter of chief of the stenographic bureau of the Chamber of Deputies and granddaughter of Frederic Passy, member of the Academie des Sciences Morales, who is seriously ill. It is believed that his illness and that of a sister had much affected Miss Pauline, who had, moreover, recently overworked herself for examinations.

At present, says the "N. C. Daily News" of March 26, it is believed that in the vicinity of Shanghai some 15,000 Republican troops are stationed. These include about 2,000 which were disembarked from a couple of China Merchants' steamers during the week end. The detachment aboard one of these, it is worth noting, was despatched from Shanghai about a fortnight ago for Ohio; but when a few miles past Woosung the men informed their commander that they refused to go north, and accordingly the ship was turned back, and they have now been put ashore.

It is understood that in every temple and guild from Li Hung-chang's Garden to beyond the Pagoda, and from Lungshui to the City, soldiers are stationed, making the total mentioned.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Ayris Pleads Guilty.

E. Berkeley Ayris, formerly accountant in the employ of the South China Morning Post Co. was brought before Mr. Irving to-day on remand, of charges of embezzling various sums of money the property of the South China Morning Post Co. Mr. Hodgson (assistant Crown Solicitor), appeared to prosecute. Prisoner was undefended, and before Mr. Hodgson opened the case.

Prisoner said:—Your Worship may I change my pleading to those five charges? I wish to plead guilty.

His Worship:—You plead guilty to all charges?

Prisoner:—Yes.

Mr. Hodgson said that defendant was connected with the "South China Morning Post," starting in the year 1908. He had full control of the money of the company. He also kept the books and it was under his guidance and instructions that other books were kept. Defendant had to sign all receipts and the collecting shroff gave out the receipts on receiving payment. When the money was handed to him it was his duty to enter the same in the books of the firm. Defendant also had charge of the money handed across the counter and it was his duty to receipt bills paid. All the monies received by him should have been entered in a book called the rough cash book and afterwards entered into the chief cash book and outstanding credit book according to whatever class of account it was. No one else had anything to do with the handling of the money.

All the money received had to be placed into the bank excepting that which was withheld to meet accounts against the Company. It would be proved that defendant waited two or three days before he took the money into the bank and his purpose in delaying payment into the bank was that he might more easily juggle with the company's money. In the instances which witnesses would state it would be seen that defendant had left as "outstanding accounts" accounts which had been paid. There were five charges, but the last two charges referred to falsifying the books and omitting to enter the sum of \$624 and \$200. These sums had been paid by cheques into the bank but defendant had made this money appear as though it was money he had received over the counter. The books were made to read so. His Worship would see that defendant had most deliberately and wilfully falsified the accounts with intent to defraud.

In September 1911 he asked leave for a day and when next heard of he was in Western Australia. He had left without giving any warning. He thought his Worship would agree that the case was one that would have to be dealt with in a higher court. He then proceeded to call witnesses.

Mr. T. Patrie, at present Editor of the "South China Morning Post," said that until May last he (witness) was acting secretary. Defendant was employed as accountant from 1908 until September last when he went away. He was not aware that defendant had any written agreement. He was paid monthly. He was employed at the office from 1908 until September 1911.

He was last seen in the office on Sept. 7 last. He went away without giving notice for the purpose of having him brought from Australia he had him arrested on a charge of embezzling \$70.6. It was defendant's business to attend to the books. He was acquainted with defendant and knew his handwriting. The two receipts (produced) were receipts of the South China Morning Post Company as were the shroff's receipts. The collecting shroff could not obtain one of those receipts except through an official of the Company. All the entries on July 11, 1911 were made by defendant and were signed in his handwriting. On divers dates up to Sept. 4 receipts were made in defendant's handwriting. The book used was the one which it was customary to use day by day.

Inspector Macdonald deposed to arresting defendant in Australia.

Defendant was sent for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

POSITION AT SWATOW.

Troops from Canton.

A correspondent writes from Swatow on March 30:—I hear this afternoon, through Chinese sources, that a Chinese transport arrived this morning in the Namoi Straits with a number of soldiers from Canton. The number is not definitely known, but is said to be 600 to 800, and that further trips will be made transporting a total of some 2,000 or more soldiers from Canton to this district. These men are in command of a leader named Woo, who is a proper representative of the Republican Government, and I understand that he is to be accompanied by two counsellors, one of whom was official in Chow Chow Foo some three years ago under the Imperial Government.

It is understood that this ship will discharge her soldiers at Chia Chiu, a fishing town five miles south-west of Wong Hong (or Ng Kig), from which place they will proceed to Chow Chow Foo by the best means obtainable. The distance to be covered is 25 miles. These soldiers and those in charge are expected to move into the former Prefectural offices at Chow Chow Foo and endeavour to administer government to this district, which was formerly also centralized at Chow Chow Foo.

Since writing the following I am definitely informed that the entire number of 2,000 soldiers were landed at Chia Chiu at ten this morning, from which point they will go by the numerous fishing boats there to Tung Lung (10 miles), and from Tung Lung to Chow Chow Foo (15 miles) by boats hired and placed at their disposal by the merchants of Chow Chow Foo. It will therefore be noted that the people of Chow Chow Foo welcome the arrival of this force.

Railroad communication with Chow Chow Foo has been suspended during the past two weeks, and still remains so. It is expected that after the Cantonese troops have arrived at Chow Chow Foo, negotiations will be opened with Lin Keli, with the view of his soldiers and himself leaving this city for Canton. I expect to have more to report in this connection during the next few days.

S. C. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Presentation of Prizes.

On Saturday, at the Volunteer Headquarters, the prize distribution in connection with the South China Rifle Association which was postponed from Wednesday last, was held, Major General Anderson, C.B., officiating. Among those present was Commodore Eyres.

Addressing the gathering Major General Anderson said that the meeting had been the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Association. The entries for each of many competitions averaged over 500, and this was no doubt due to the remarkable way in which the business people of Hongkong had supported the meeting with inducements in the form of the valuable prizes they had seen. The great task of carrying on a meeting of such magnitude had also been rendered possible by the readiness with which private firms had lent the use of their steam launches for the conveyance of officials and competitors. Lieut. Carter had had a big task in front of him as secretary, and they owed him an expression of their thanks for the admirable way in which he had assisted in making the meeting a success. Regarding the shooting he remarked that it had been good on the whole. The difference between the long rifle and the short rifle had again been exemplified by the fact that the long rifle had proved its superiority at the long ranges and the short weapon was the better for snap shooting at the shorter distances.

A new brewery on a large scale is shortly to be started in Shanghai.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Franklin Goodale, the Municipal Treasurer, and Miss Dorothy Margaret Phillips took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on March 26.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Green Island Meeting.

General satisfaction will be felt at the outcome of the meeting of the Green Island Cement Company on Saturday. The statement made by the Chairman in regard to the institution of a Board of Directors under which the General Managers are to carry out their duties, crowns the work of the Investigating Committee, which was appointed as a result of last year's meeting. There is no need to revive old history, but we think that the shareholders of the Company will be generally gratified at the arrangement arrived at and will concede that the prospects of the Company have been greatly improved thereby.

The Folly of Prophecy.

It is truism that the wise man does not indulge in prophecy until after the event. That a prophet should be without honour in his own country may easily be understood in view of the frequency with which their prophecies turn out to be—in classical diction—piffle. We recall an author who wrote a book on Manchuria. In this he said that the people who declared that a war between Russia and Japan were the worst type of prevaricators. He had just travelled throughout Russia, Japan and Manchuria and he affirmed that with his first-hand knowledge he was able to assert authoritatively that a war was impossible. A publisher's notice in the book stated that the author had been unable to correct the final proofs personally "as he had gone to the front in Manchuria with the Russian Army." We note that the chief contributor of the "Watch Dog" has accomplished a break which runs this close: He says (on February 24):—I do not believe there will be a coal strike. Miners are an uncommonly hard-headed body, and if they had really meant business they would have laid down their picks at the beginning of December instead of waiting until the end of February. A miners' strike at the beginning of the spring would be about as sensible a proceeding from the strikers' point of view as a strike of artificial ice makers in mid winter. If a coal strike were successful it would only be because the inconvenience caused would be so acute that irresistible pressure would be brought by public opinion on the masters to yield to the miners' terms.

The Shirase Expedition.

Router announces that the Japanese Antarctic Expedition under Lieut. Shirase has returned to Wellington and reports that it had not attempted to reach the South Pole. A telegram from Sydney to the "Nichi Nichi," sent on March 11, reported that the Captain of the Kainan Maru, the vessel in which the Shirase Expedition sailed, visited Captain Amundsen at Whales Bay and told him that the idea of proceeding towards the Pole had been abandoned. Captain Amundsen stated that the expedition was poorly equipped and had not sufficient provisions. Count Okuma, who is President of the organization that has been financing the Shirase Expedition, does not believe that the party abandoned its exploration work, though they might have given up the idea of reaching the Pole itself. According to Count Okuma the party expected to carry on exploration work for a full year, beginning last July. He thinks that the party may have divided at Whales Bay, one section going by King Edward VII Land and the other towards the South Pole. A telegram from the "Nichi Nichi" dated March 26, says that the party is now at Whales Bay, and that the theory is correct or not.

TELEGRAMS.

MANILA BLAZE.

STANDARD OIL CO.'S
STORAGE PREMISES.
AFIRE.

Our Special Correspondent.

Manila, April 1.
The plant of the Standard Oil Co. here has taken fire.
There is little hope of a ring any of the plant with the exception of two asphalt warehouses.
Fuller details will be sent tomorrow.

BRITAIN'S BALANCE
SHEET.

YEAR'S REVENUE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 31, 7.30 a.m.
The revenue for the year 1911-12 amounted to £185,090,286, a decrease on the previous twelve months of £18,760,302. There is a surplus of £3,492,286.—Reuter.

A BIG SURPLUS.

Bombay, Mar. 31, 11.50 p.m.

The revenue shows an increase over the estimate of £3,492,286 but the expenditure is £178,545,100 compared with the estimate of £181,390,000. The surplus is thus six and a half millions which is larger than the most optimistic expectation. Though the figures show a large decrease in revenue and an increase in expenditure as compared with 1911, it must be recollected that the figures for 1911 were abnormally swollen by a huge accrual from 1910.

THE REASON WHY.

The revenue for 1912 is the largest recorded with the exception of 1911. The increase of revenue over the estimate is mainly due to receipts from excise. The decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that less has been spent in the supply of the services.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

AVERTING A CRISIS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 31, 3.40 a.m.
After prolonged negotiation, Emperor Franz Josef persuaded Khuen-Hedervary to retain office.—Reuter.

STEAMER WRECKED

37 MISSING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 30, 7.20 p.m.
The British steamer Foxley, bound from Iquique to Rio Janeiro, has been wrecked northward of Rapo Pillar. Thirty-seven of the crew are missing.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON BEATS PARIS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 30, 7.20 p.m.
At lawn tennis, on the covered courts at Dulwich, London beat Paris by 16 matches to 11.—Reuter.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 30.

The Commissioner of Police has issued a proclamation informing the prepared opium dealers in Canton and Honan that from April 1 until April 5 they will be required to show their licences granted them by the Anti-opium Bureau at the police offices, when they will be cancelled and new ones issued.

Chun Tak-chuen has applied for the privilege of establishing a bureau for the checking of the consumption of opium by means of securing the opium monopoly. The application has been handed to the Director of the Anti-opium Bureau for consideration and report.

A society called the Mutual Peace Society has been formed in Canton for the purpose of providing means for disbanding the revolutionary soldiers at present in the city. It is hoped to find employment for most of the men who will thus lose their employment.

At a meeting of the Provisional Council great dissatisfaction was expressed at the action of the head of the Finance Department in not having notified the Council that he intended putting the new notes in circulation. The opinion was generally expressed that the new notes should not be circulated until the old ones can be withdrawn.

At present there is a shortage in the supply of fuel in the city. There were originally over ten thousand boats bringing wood down the river, but they are now reluctant to make any trips on account of the prevalence of piracy in the waters of the West River. Unless steps are taken to make the river safe, there is every prospect of there being a fuel famine in the near future.

ROMANCE OF COMMERCE.

Career of Mr. James B. Duke.

James Buchanan Duke was born in North Carolina 55 years ago, and was the son of a Washington Duke, who conducted a small tobacco factory in Durham. Washington Duke was in the Confederate army before Richmond, and during the retreat from that city he was captured by the enemy, but soon released. He walked home, 135 miles, on foot for his sons, James B., Benjamin M., and their half brother B. O. L. L., and their sister Mary Elizabeth. James was then nine years old. The whole family went to work. During his long tramp home Mr. Duke's father traded a \$5 Confederate note for fifty cents of Yankee silver. He bought two blind mules from a relative, and with his mules, his few thin acres and his half dollar the family began the business of growing tobacco on little patches of land near the house. They cured the tobacco in a log barn, granulated it with common flail, sifted it and put it into bags. They peddled the tobacco in winter to country merchants and others. At eighteen years of age James B. Duke had an opportunity to attend college, but instead asked his father to take him into the business as a partner. This was done. At this time they had a factory in Durham, N.C., 70 by 40 feet, and were employing hands. The business grew rapidly, and in 1883 James B. Duke concluded that money could be made in cigarettes, and he began to manufacture them in a small way. The business was then owned by the father, the three sons and a man in Richmond, and they had a capital of \$70,000. In 1884 James B. Duke came to New York and began to give his personal attention to the manufacture and selling of cigarettes. This venture proved very successful, and in 1890 the American Tobacco Co. was organized, look over the plant in Durham and other establishments, and Mr. Duke became its president. The marvellous growth of the American Tobacco Co. since that time is too well known to need recounting here.

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

What the Sovereign May and May Not Do.

In the recent discussion in the House of Lords on the Government of India reference was made to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative by the Cabinet. It is not generally known that were His Majesty to exercise the extreme but undoubted rights of his prerogative, a monstrous and grinding despotism would be established in this land of freedom, without violating the letter at least of the existing law.

Yet, extraordinary as are the powers of the King, he possesses other rights and privileges of which few of his subjects, perhaps, are aware, and possibly not even His Majesty himself fully realises the rare and wonderful attributes with which he has been endowed by the Constitution.

For instance, the law declares that the Sovereign never has any youth. He is never recognised as having been less than of full age, and if he ascended the Throne at three years of age it would be declared that he had already achieved man's estate.

The King Never Dies.

The law also seems to ascribe immortality to the Sovereign, for it is specially set forth that the King never dies, but that the office merely passes from one person to another. The utmost that it will ever admit is that there may be "a demise of the Crown." Not for an instant is the Throne vacant. The moment the Sovereign dies, that moment the reign of his or her successor begins. For this reason the Royal Standard never flies at "half mast" over the Sovereign's residence.

In theory the King is not supposed to be capable of committing any crime or misdemeanour whatsoever. In other words, "he can do no wrong." But should he in practice do any wrongful act, there is no process known to law by which he could be brought to book and made personally responsible, since from a theoretical point of view he makes the laws, and is naturally above their operation.

Nor need he pay any of his debts if he were inclined to repudiate them. The method of recovering a Royal debt can only be taken by special permission of the debtor himself, after which the action may take the usual legal course. But should the plaintiff gain his case, and the King still refuse to pay, the poor creditor is worse off than before, because he has no further remedy, and has to pay his costs into the bargain.

No member of the King's household, or any menial officers or servants employed in waiting or attending on the Royal presence, can be arrested, or taken in execution in civil actions, unless the sanction of the Board of Green Cloth is first obtained. This privilege was not instituted for the personal benefit of the servants, but in order that the Sovereign may not be put to any inconvenience, and also as a mark of respect to the Throne.

Place of Refuge.

It is also interesting to note that a sort of "sanctuary" attaches to any Royal dwelling, in which no arrest or anything in the nature of a judicial process can be executed without the consent of the Board of Green Cloth. The effect of this ruling is that should a subject contrive to take refuge within the precincts of, say, Windsor Castle, no measures could be taken against him until he chose to depart. In the case of a criminal or Crown debtor, however, no such protection is afforded.

The Sovereign is also exempt from taxation save in respect of lands acquired by his private purchase.

because the revenue of the realm being his in theory, it would be useless and absurd for him to tax himself. This it happened that while King George is not rated now he is living at Buckingham Palace, he had to pay something like £1,000 per annum when in residence at Marlborough House.

The King has the power of remission of punishment for any crime, and, if so minded, he could at any time on his own Royal authority issue a general amnesty pardoning and releasing every prisoner in our gaols, but until sentence has been actually passed it is beyond the power of any British monarch to free a man who is undergoing his trial.

Nominally the army belongs to the King, and at a word he could disband it, could deprive us of our instruments of war, and send all the officers out looking for other employment. In the same way he could confer the "order of the sack" upon each and all of our sailors at a moment's notice, and if they refused to acknowledge his power to do so, he could starve them out by depriving them of all access to the Royal victualling yards; while, if his private exchequer required replenishing, he could "raise the wind" by selling off all or any of our warships.

In Peace and War.

If so inclined, His Majesty could break the entente cordiale with France without consulting anybody by inaugurating a war for the conquest of Brittany, and for this purpose he could command the service of every man in his kingdom, while as a pleasant surprise he could make a present of Cornwall to any foreign Power in the interests of peace.

Other prerogatives enjoyed by a British monarch are the exclusive right of printing the Bible in the British Dominions, the erection of lighthouses on the coast, and the guardianship of all infants and lunatics, but these privileges are not exercised to any great extent. The printing of the Bible is attended to by the authorities of the University Press at Oxford, while the other matters referred to are entrusted respectively to the Board of Trade and the Lord-Chancellor.

It is also a Royal prerogative to assume the ownership of all treasure-trove, or land discovered by any British subject. Thus, should an Englishman reach the South Pole before the representative of any other nation, it will become the property of the Crown—and the discoverer would be unable to float a public company for the exploitation of the adjacent territory without previously obtaining the Royal permission to do so.

Curious Restrictions.

The King could create every citizen a Peer or Peeress; could make every parish a "University"; and could dismiss most of the civil servants. In fact, he could, by virtue of his Royal prerogative, upset all the actions of civil government within the realm. Yet considerable as are his powers, His Majesty is subject to some curious restrictions and disabilities besides those already mentioned.

For instance, it is distinctly stipulated that on no account must the King go about anywhere, particularly to foreign parts, without having a Minister of State in constant attendance upon him to present Parliamentary Bills and other papers to him for his signature. But, although there is usually a Minister in waiting, the King and the Government sometimes "tink at this little rule, and the Sovereign goes abroad without him."

Neither can His Majesty on his own personal responsibility send to or receive from any other Sovereign a communication on a question of State, and it is still more unusual and improper for the King to answer a letter from another ruler without the advice of his Minister, who, whether he advises or does not, is responsible if he knows of the letter being written.

These are only a few of the prerogatives and disabilities attached to the Crown of Great Britain, but so great is our admiration of our Monarchy that the more we examine our present old-fashioned but very serviceable Constitution the more does one become impressed with the wonderful and the queer side of modern kingship.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK.

Sixty-Fourth Report.

The sixty-fourth half yearly ordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., was held on Saturday, March 9, at Yokohama.

The gross profits of the Bank for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1911, including ¥1,103,327.84 brought forward from last account, amounted to ¥1,153,732.46. After deducting necessary charges the balance of ¥3,285,130.25 for appropriation.

The sum of ¥350,000 was added to reserve fund and a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum declared, which absorbed ¥1,740,000.

The balance ¥1,195,136.25 was carried to the credit of next account.

DON'T FORGET.

Tuesday, April 2.
Organ Recital, 5.30.
Inspection, Volunteer Res., 5.45 p.m.
General Meeting Hongkong Gun Club 5.30 p.m.
Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Friday, April 5.
Volunteer Res., Rifle Meeting, Kings Park, 10.30.

Saturday, April 6.
K.O.Y.L.I. Race Meeting at Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.
V.R.O. Boxing Tournament.

To day's
AdvertisementsNORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREITEN.IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA
LINE.

For KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

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"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
Capt. in H. B. Com., will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 8 a.m.
This splendid steamer is specially fitted for passengers and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and a daily qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents,
1st April 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREITEN.IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intim (in) is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of April, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 15th of April, 1912, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

(Hongkong, 1st April 1912.)

TO LET.

NO. 2, Mountain View, The Peak.
Possession 1st of June. Apply
J. W. NOBLE.
Hongkong, 1st April 1912.

WHY USE
TINNED SEPARATED
MILKWHEN YOU CAN BUY A LARGE
BOTTLE OFFRESH SEPARATED
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FOR 5 CENTS.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

[21]

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PROVISION & COAL
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Hongkong & S.W. Mar. 1911. 155 Hongkong, 15th Aug. 1910. 86

For Sales

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For further particulars apply to
CHAN SHAM,
1st floor, No. 17, Queen's Rd. Central, Hongkong, 30th Mar. 1912. [475]

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FOR SALE.

THE business of Hairdressers and Barbers as a going concern, including Stock in trade, Furniture, Fittings, Fixtures, Goodwill, etc., but excluding Book Debts.
Particulars can be had on application to the Underigned, to whom all enquiries and offers should be addressed.
J. HENNESEY SETH,
Liquidator.
No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 27th March, 1912. [266]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

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Sailings from Hongkong and from St. John, N.B. and Quebec.

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 "E. of Japan" ... May 11
 "Monteagle" ... June 1
 "E. of Ireland" ... Fri. May 17
 "Allan Line" ... June 7
 "P. of Britain" ... June 28

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 Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.
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 SHANGHAI HANGSANGI Wed. day, 3rd April, Noon.
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 MANILA LUONGSANGI Saturday, 6th April, 2 p.m.
 MANILA LUONGSANGI Saturday, 6th April, 2 p.m.

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 The steamers "Kutang," "Nansang," and "Poukang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.
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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

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 HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG
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 10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."
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 Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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 Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sunday, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
 SUNDAY, 7th APRIL.
 The Company's Steamship,
 "SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
 This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
 S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

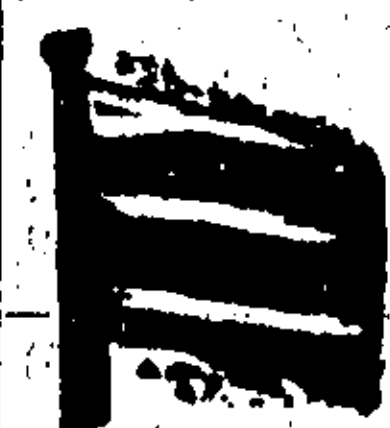
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	KAGA MARU, Capt. O. Tabata, T. 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. W. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Daylight WEDNESDAY 21st April, Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KURE, YOKOHAMA, OMI, & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, T. 7,030 AWA MARU, Capt. Izawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. J. Tennaka, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THUNDERBAY, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Wiesner, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Seino, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon WEDNESDAY, 10th May, Noon
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Muri, T. 9,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Seino, T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 11th April, at 11 a.m. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at Noon
Kobe direct	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. T. Hori, T. 4,000	SUNDAY, 14th April
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April
TAKOW (For-moon)	KAGESHIMA MARU, Capt. W. Wade, T. 5,000	SATURDAY, 13th April

Cargo only.
 Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:

MIKE MARU ... June 4, 1912 ... Capt. K. Kikkawa ... April 12th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Tabata	April 10th
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYAZAKI MARU	9,000	T. Muri	May 22nd
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th
SANUKI MARU	7,000	Ishikawa	April 9th
AWA MARU	7,030	T. Izawa	April 23rd
S'DO MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	May 7th
YOKOHAMA MARU	7,000		May 21st

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
 For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI, WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ... 2nd	April 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG" ... 2nd	"CHENAN" ... 4th
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG" ... 4th	"LINAN" ... 10th
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" ... 4th	"LINAN" ... 10th
SHANGHAI	"LINAN" ... 10th	"TAMING" ... 14th
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING" ... 14th	"SANUI" ... 18th

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Saloons. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin "Tees" Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Ansei, Ohsan, Lian, Ohkawa)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Morry Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 Telephone No. 34.
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, Black Baltic Sea and P. & all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. C. F. LAEISZ 6th April SITHONIA ... 20th April SLAVONIA ... 20th April BAYERN ... 5th May	For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. DELGRAVIA ... 11th April For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. SACUSEN ... 20th April For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. O. J. D. AHLENS ... 5th May For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. C. F. LAEISZ ... 10th May For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. AROADIA ... 31st May

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
 Hongkong Office.
 Hongkong, 26th March, 1912.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	MONDAY, 1st April, 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Croely	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 21st March, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjiuwong	JAVA	—	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	AMOI	2nd half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjihatap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half April
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half April	JAPAN	1st half April
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	1st half April	JAVA	1st half April
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half April	JAVA	1st half April
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half April	JAPAN	2nd half April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
 Telephone No. 375 York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all ports in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. B. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be dispatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.
 The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz).

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Bayo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
 K. MATUDA, Agent,
 (KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG
 SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 83, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
 LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF "CREDIT" and "CIRCULAR" NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
 FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
 Ocean Office:—57, WHITE LIONS, LONDON, E.C.

LOG BOOK.

Freight Circular.

Messrs. Lamko and Roggo's
freight circular dated Hongkong,
March 30, contains the following:

During the period elapsed since writing our last circular shipping business generally has exhibited very little life indeed as far as the South is concerned, whilst the North reports that there is a fair amount of cargo moving from the Yangtze, giving "liners" still good employment for the time being.

Saigon-Hongkong:—There was some demand for prompt tonnage early in the fortnight, and several charters were put through at 15 cents per picul, however the abnormal scarcity of paddy available for shipment and consequent high produce prices are curtailing operations.

Saigon-Philippines:—There has been renewed chartering, and although rates have slightly receded, this has been the most profitable business for owners compared with the other freights offering, with the exception of

Rangoon-Philippines, in which direction, owing to shortage of grain at Saigon, enquiry after tonnage sprung up, resulting in two fixtures at 38 cents, 1 port, 40 cents, 2 ports of discharge.

From Newchwang to Canton, a few charters have come to pass. After a small boat was taken up on lumps basis, the rate working out at about 28 cents per picul, "liners" were able to obtain again 30 cents for small cargoes.

Timecharter:—The Germ. s.s. Loongmoor has filled an inquiry for a round-trip Hongkong-Java-Hongkong on timecharter basis.

Coal Freight from Japan:—Tonnage remains as scarce as ever, and only a solitary fixture is reported at \$2.30 per ton from Moji to Hongkong, option Wakamatsu (Harb. dues by Oka). Though as high as \$2.40 per ton was offered for tonnage from Moji to Hongkong, no further chartering business has resulted locally.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—

For Baltimore and New York:—None.
 Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailors:—None.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

Yesterday morning, says a Paris despatch dated Feb. 25, at Neuilly, a duel with rapiers took place between M. Leon Caudet, the editor of the "Action Francaise," and M. Mortier, the editor of the "Gil Blas." M. Caudet wounded his opponent in the biceps of the right arm, and the seconds stopped the fight.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Parc des Princes, M. Jacques Boulenger and M. Marmottan met with pistols. Neither combatant was injured, but the photographers who got within the line of fire narrowly escaped being shot.

A third duel took place to-day at Neuilly between two natives of France, M. de Somery and M. Goussot. At the 18th encounter M. de Somery was wounded in the forearm.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and from St. John, N.B. and Quebec.

"E. of India" ... Sat., April 20	"E. of Ireland" ... Fri., May 17
"E. of Japan" ... May 11	"Allan-Lin" ... June 7
"Monteagle" ... June 1	"E. of Britain" ... June 28

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 P.M.
To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Wed., 3rd April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Fri., 5th April, Noon.
MANILA	KWONGSANG	Saturday, 6th April, 2 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 6th April, 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kwang" and "Nansang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, via Chingwanan.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudd, Lahad Datt, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LD.PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & ANTWERP	EDEN OF GLAMIS	2nd April
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	10th May

Most steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

Does not carry Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG
MONDAY, 1st APRIL.

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 593 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
COMPANY, LIMITED.HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Shiping Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSHALL ISLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, YOKOHAMA, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	KAGA MARU. Capt. U. Tabara, T. 7,000 ATSUTA MARU. Capt. W. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Daylight WEDNESDAY, 24th April, Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA, OHI, & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU. Capt. S. Ishikawa, T. 7,000 SAWA MARU. Capt. L. Izawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU. T. 5,000 Capt. J. Tompkins	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and DUNEDIN	KUMANO MARU. Capt. M. Wiedner, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU. Capt. T. Soine, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon WEDNESDAY, 10th May, Noon
Kobe & YOKO- HAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU. Capt. M. Muri, T. 9,000 YAWATA MARU. Capt. T. Sekine, T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 11th April, at 11 A.M. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at Noon
YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU. Capt. T. Hori, T. 4,000	SUNDAY, 14th April
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU. Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 6,000 KAGESHIMA MARU. Capt. W. Wado, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April SATURDAY, 13th April

† Cargo only.
† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:

MIKE MARU ... Tons 4,000 ... Capt. K. Kikkawa ... April 12th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE			
Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Tabara	April 10th.
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Muri	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th.

FOR SEATTLE			
Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
SANUKI MARU	7,000	Ishikawa	April 9th.
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Izawa	April 23rd.
SIDO MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	May 7th.
YOKOHAMA MARU	7,000		May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
AMOI, WENHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	2nd April 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	2nd " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	4th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANO"	6th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	9th " 11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	9th " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin screw steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Ansei, Okana, Lian, Okawa)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday day Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers had passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wooming.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 34.

Sailings: 1st April, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports; also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

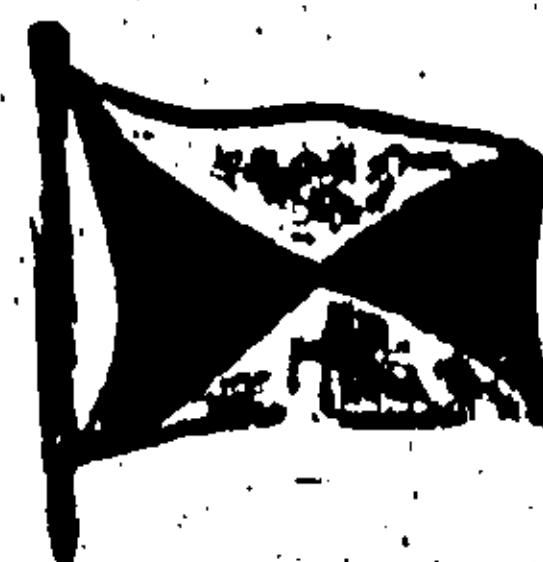
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. C. F. LAEISZ 6th April	S.S. BELGRAVIA 11th April
" SITHONIA 20th April	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
" SLAVONIA 30th April	S.S. SAOJSEN 20th April
" BAYERN 6th May	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. O. J. D. ABLERS 5th May
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. C. F. LAEISZ 10th May
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. AROADIA 31st May

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1912.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. Croely	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 21st March, 1912.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjililong	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	AMOI	2nd half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjililap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half April
Tjilmanock	JAVA	1st half April	JAPAN	1st half April
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	1st half April	JAVA	1st half April
Tjilroem	JAPAN	1st half April	JAVA	1st half April
Tjilmah	JAVA	2nd half April	JAVA	2nd half April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 375

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Mail Line at San Francisco to all ports in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon

† These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Iloilo on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Agent,
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 83, Water Street.

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LOG BOOK.

Freight Circular

Messrs. Lamko and Roggo's freight circular dated Hongkong, March 30, contains the following:

During the period elapsed since writing our last circular shipping business generally has exhibited very little life indeed as far as the South is concerned, whilst the North reports that there is a fair amount of cargo moving from the Yontze, giving "liners" still good employment for the time being.

Saigon-Hongkong:—There was some demand for prompt tonnage early in the fortnight, and several charters were put through at 15 cents per picul, however the abnormal scarcity of paddy available for shipment and consequent high produce prices are curtailing operations.

Saigon-Philippines:—There has been renewed chartering, and although rates have slightly receded, this has been the most profitable business for owners compared with the other freights offering, with the exception of

Rangoon-Philippines, in which direction, owing to shortage of grain at Saigon, enquiry after tonnage sprung up, resulting in two fixtures at 38 cents, 1 port, 40 cents, 2 ports of discharge.

From Newchwang to Canton, a few charters have come to pass. After a small boat was taken up on lumpsum basis, the rate working out at about 26 cents per picul, "liners" were able to obtain again 30 cents for small cargoes.

Timecharter:—The Germ. s.s. Loongmoon has filled an inquiry for a round-trip Hongkong. Java-Hongkong on timecharter basis.

Coal Freight from Japan:—Tonnage remains as scarce as ever, and only a solitary fixture is reported at \$2.30 per ton from Moji to Hongkong, option Wakamatsu (Harb. dues by Chis). Though as high as \$2.40 per ton was offered for tonnage from Moji to Hongkong, no further chartering business has resulted locally.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—

For Baltimore and New York:—None.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—None.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

Yesterday morning, says a Paris despatch dated Feb. 25, at Neuilly, a duel with rapiers took place between M. Leon Caudet, the editor of the "Action Francaise," and M. Morier, the editor of the "Gil Blas." M. Caudet wounded his opponent in the biceps of the right arm, and the seconds stopped the fight.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Parc des Princes, M. Jacques Baulenger and M. Marmottan met with pistols. Neither combatant was injured, but the photographers who got within the line of fire narrowly escaped being shot.

A third duel took place to-day at Neuilly between two mailmen, James M. de Somery and M. Goussier. At the 16th encounter M. de Somery was wounded in the forearm.

VESSELS LOADING.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessels' Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
Europe, etc.	Kaga Maru	N. Y. K.	10, April
London and Antwerp	D. of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	10, April
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Flintshire	J. M. & Co.	10, May
Bombay, Naples, Genoa, &c.	Princess Alice	N. D. L.	2, April Noon
Havre and Hamburg	Balgavia	H. A. L.	11, April
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Sachsen	do	20, April
Marseilles, via Saigon	Atsuta Maru	N. Y. K.	24 April, d'light
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Australien	M. M. Co.	9 April, 1 p.m.
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Sithonia	H. A. L.	27, May
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	O. J. Ahlers	do	5, May
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	C. F. Kreis	H. A. L.	10, May
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Atadia	H. A. L.	31, May
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Antria	S. W. & Co.	2, April
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	19, April
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	19, May

New York San Francisco and Canada.

East York via Suez Canal	Indra	J. M. & Co.	ab. 2, April
East York via Suez Canal	Kalomo	Bank Line Ltd.	11, April
East York via Suez Canal	Korea	B. M. Co.	2, April
East York via Suez Canal	China	P. M. Co.	16, April
East York via Suez Canal	Persia	P. M. Co.	23, April
East York via Suez Canal	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	9, April Noon
East York via Suez Canal	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	7, May
East York via Suez Canal	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	23, May
East York via Suez Canal	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	9, April Noon
East York via Suez Canal	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	16, April 1 p.m.
East York via Suez Canal	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	14, May
East York via Suez Canal	Panama Maru	O. S. K.	30, April
East York via Suez Canal	Emp. of India	C. P. R. Co.	20, April
East York via Suez Canal	Emp. of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	11, May
East York via Suez Canal	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	1, June
East York via Suez Canal	Minneota	N. Y. K.	3, May at Noon
East York via Suez Canal	Sunka Maru	N. Y. K.	9, April
East York via Suez Canal	Awa Maru	N. Y. K.	23, April Noon

Australia.

Australian Ports, &c., via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. & Co.	5, April
Australian Ports, &c., via Manila	Empire	G. L. & Co.	6, April Noon
Australian Ports, &c., via Manila	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	12, April Noon
Australian Ports, &c., via Manila	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	20, April 9 a.m.
Australian Ports, &c., via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	10, May Noon

Singapore Coast Ports and Japan.

Singapore, Colombo & Bomba	Golombo M.	N. Y. K.	3, April
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lighting	D. S. & Co.	2, April 1 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Ceylon	Mike Maru	N. Y. K.	12, April
Java &c.	Tjibola	J. O. J. L.	12, April
Java &c.	Tjimali	J. O. J. L.	5, half April
Java &c.	Tjitaroom	J. O. J. L.	5, half April
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of April
Manila	Yuenyang	B. & S.	6, April 2 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kufong	J. M. & Co.	2, April 4 p.m.
Manila	Tjimaruk	J. O. J. L.	5, half April
Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	10, April Noon
Kobe and Yokohama	P. Waldemar	N. D. L.	2, April
Kobe and Yokohama	Miyasaka Maru	N. Y. K.	11, April, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, Moji and Yokohama	Hakata Maru	N. Y. K.	10, April
Shanghai, Kobe, Moji and Yokohama	Kleist	N. D. L.	4, April
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	V. de la Ciotat	M. M. Co.	8, April 6 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	S. F. Laet	H. A. L.	6, April
do do do	Sithonia	do	20, April
do do do	Slavonia	do	30, April
do do do	Bayern	do	5, May
Shanghai	Tjitarup	J. O. J. L.	5, half April
Shanghai	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	4, April 6 a.m.
Shanghai	Hangsung	J. M. & Co.	2, April noon
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	4, April 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Linan	B. & S.	6, April 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Kwong-sung	J. M. & Co.	4, April noon
Amoy via Swatow and Amoy	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	3, April 10 a.m.

PASSENGERS.

Outward.

Per P. and O. steamer Palawan.

From London Feb. 24.

To Shanghai:—Mr. S. Z. Wang;

Mr. T. Y. Kov; Mr. and Mrs. W.

L. Plowman and children, Mr.

T. McCubbin, Mr. Y. L. King,

Mr. T. Fung, Mr. W. H. Yang,

Mr. H. O. Pui, Mr. T. Chang, Mr.

M. S. Li, Mr. H. Kwai, Mr. R. S.

Davis.

To Hongkong:—Lieut. F. J.

Wyley, Mr. and Mrs. E. G.

Windobank and children, Miss

P. K. Kolsky, Quarter-Master-

Sergeant, and Mrs. Dobinson and

children.

To Singapore:—Mr. J. C.

Matthews, W. Hickory, Miss E.

M. Webber, Mr. E. C. H. Charl-

wood, Mr. P. E. Parr.

To Penang:—Mrs. L. Lawson,

M. J. Irvine, Mr. H. O. Morrison,

Mr. J. O'Neill, Mr. R. W. A.

Stuart, Mr. S. W. Yaxley, Mr. J.

Malcolm, Mr. B. M. Wolsfer,

Mr. L. Kesteven.

Per P. and O. steamer Malwa,

connecting with the steamer As-

senya at Colombo. From London

March 8.

To Yokohama:—Mr. E. P.

Broadwick.

To Shanghai:—Mr. D. Mait-

land.

To Hongkong:—Comdr. H.

Luxmoore, Mr. E. P. Lang, Mrs.

Miss, and Messrs. Lindstrom, Mr.

F. W. Foster.

To Singapore:—Mr. R. S.

Bainbridge, Miss E. Standerwick,

Miss W. M. Church, Mr. H. F.

Mills, Mr. H. V. Jordan, Mr. J. S.

MacKinn, Mr. T. S. Livingstone.

To Penang:—Mr. J. King, Mr.

L. B. Symes, Mr. E. Nightingale,

Miss F. Bridge, Mrs. G. D. Froer,

Mr. D. C. Jeffrey, Mr. A. Goldie.

From Marseilles March 15.

To Hongkong:—Mr. J. Bain.

To Penang:—Mr. H. T. Bing-

ham, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. G. V. Old-

ham, Mr. J. Craig.

Per P. and O. steamer Borneo.

From London March 9.

To Yokohama:—Mr. E. F.

Seymour.

To Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs.

J. Mule, Mrs. and Miss Parrott,

Miss E. Roops, Miss L. Walker,

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rouse and

children, Capt. and Mrs. E. W.

Atkinson, Miss A. Proctor, Capt.

and Mrs. T. A. O. Best.

To Hongkong:—Mr. S. W.

Harris, Mrs. T. Brazier and

children, Mr. A. M. Pritchard.

To Singapore:—Mr. P. Glynn,

Mr. E. C. U. Charlwood, Mr.

P. G. Norman, Mr. J. R. Kor-

ridge, Capt. T. B. Olive, Lieut.

B. T. C. Fresh.

To Penang:—Mrs. W. N. Bright

and child, Mrs. B. M. Smith,

Mr. G. H. Jennings, Mr. and

Mrs. W. E. Copeland, Mr. R. M.

Penton, Mr. Fairweather, Miss

Crouly, Mr. D. O. Mcaskill, Mr.

J. L. Sime, Mr. P. O. Forbes,

Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. A. Douglas,

Miss K. Walker, Mr. N. Bavan,

Mr. Hambly, Mr. W. E. Wallis.

Per P. and O. steamer China,

connecting with the steamer

Oceanic at Colombo. From Lon-

don March 23.

To Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs.

Trovelan and children.

To Singapore:—Mr. G. Frazer,

Mr. B. R. C. Reid, Mr. H. do B.

Williams.

From Marseilles March 40.

To Singapore:—Mr. A. Frazer.

Per P. and O. steamer Syria.

From London March 23.

To Shanghai:—Mrs. and Miss

C. L. Lowdon.

To Hongkong:—Mrs. Ormiston

and child, Mrs. W. J. Ratty and

child.

To Samarang:—Miss K. Pen-

treath.

To Singapore:—Mr. E. Pugh,

Mrs. Wolferton, Mrs. and Miss

Abrams, Mrs. J. B. Morrell, Capt.

H. G. H. Morrell, Mr. W. R. G.

Hickey, Mrs. E. Southern, Dr. O.

Strickland, Mr. C. A. B. Gostley,

Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Annett.

To Penang:—Mr. Park and

child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mann, Mr.

and Mrs. J. Bailey and children;

Mr. W. Field, Miss A. Dorston.

Per P. and O. steamer Mac-

cedonia, connecting with the

steamer Donovan at Colombo.

From London April 4.

To Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs.

J. W. Boyd-Walker, Mr. and Mrs.

S. A. Lane and child, Mr. C. E.

W. Hogge.

From Marseilles April 11.

To Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs.

T. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs.

Bonhans and children.

Per P. and O. steamer Nore.

From London April 6.

To Yokohama: Mr. K. Ogilvie,

Mr. F. Singer.

To Shanghai:—Mrs. and Mas-

ter Wedermayer.

To Hongkong:—Mr. W. T.

Harbord, Mrs. A. O. Cloverley

and child.

To Singapore:—Mrs. T. W.

Rowley and children, Mr. and

Mrs. W. H. Hanson, Mr. H. K.

Shaw, Miss A. L. MacKenzie,

Mrs. W. Blake and child.

To Penang:—Mrs. Neubronner

and children, Commander Mills,

R. N. Mrs. and Misses J. F. Mills,

Mr. F. H. N. Evans, Mr. T. H.

Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dish-

man.

Per M.M. steamer Australien.

From Marseilles Feb. 11.

To Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs.

Meziers and daughters, Mr.

Dubos, Miss Aillaud.

To Shanghai:—Mr. Vottori, Mr.

Madec.

To Hongkong:—Mr. Pedro

Millet, Miss Chevalier, Mr.

Ferrazini.

To Singapore:—Mr. do Ro-

quefeul.

Per N.D.L. steamer Kleist.

From Bremen Feb. 21.

To Shanghai:—Mr. W. Funder.

From Rotterdam Feb. 22.

To Singapore:—Mr. J. v. der

Hoyt.

From Antwerp Feb. 26.

To Shanghai:—Mr. G. J. Kohler.

From Southampton Feb. 27.

To Yokohama:—Miss Oldis.

To Shanghai:—Miss F. Davis,

Nurse S. Needham, Miss V. Tay-

lor, Mrs. and Miss Macphail, Mr.

S. Y. Wong, Mr. C. K. Nien.

To Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs.

S. J. Sill, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.

Abbott.

To Manila:—Mr. F. Karl.

To Sandakan:—Mr. A. Howwood.

To Singapore:—Hon. D. J. and

Mrs. Boyd.

From Genoa March 7.

To Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. A.

Borrens.

To Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. T.

E. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Eber-

hard and child, Mr. F. Taylor, Mr.

C. O. Schuiter, Mr. J. Thimsen.

To Sourabaya:—Mrs. S. Weiss-

berg.

To Singapore:—Mr. T. S. Good-

all, Mr. F. Novack, Mr. Kollmus,

Mr. F. Remppis, Mr. H. Brolich,

Mr. C. A. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs.

C. L. Cochius and children, Miss

M. Scholten, Mr. T. Schneider,

Mr. W. van den Brook, Mr. J. H.

Munch, Mr. E. O. Soyforth.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Commander.	Reported at
Alicia	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukiang
B. itomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Combrion	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Cherub	Water tank and tug	300	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,970	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Vialo	Canton
Fano	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt. Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt. Com. R. R. Rosman	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt. Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kont	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwantao
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt. Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Morlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. G. Parco	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Momouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Moorhous	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Com. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie	Hongkong
Pogonus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt. Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. J. S. Terrell	West River
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. E. J. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo-boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt. Comdr. Brickendon	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyres	Hongkong
Ted	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon Guy Stopford	Chungking
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Uak	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt. Comdr. B. W. Blunt	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	6	6,300	Lt. Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	626	—	450	Lt. Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt. Com. E. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt. Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow

* Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winstanley, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.

AMERICAN.

Alder	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Manila
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,130	17	7,000	Com. C. S. Williams	Yokohama
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign E. S. Root	Manila
Barry	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	En. Robt. W. Gibaniss	Manila
Callao	Gunboat	213	8	250	Ensign Stuart W. Coker	Canton
Chamisso	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign L. N. McNair	Manila
Chattanooga	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	17,000	Com. John D. McDonald	Anoy
Cleveland	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	17,000	Com. Hugh R. Luman	Cavito
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. J. Fletcher	Manila
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	8	—	Ensign C. S. Graves	Manila
El Cano	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Com. W. D. Brotherton	Yangtze
Helena	Gunboat	1,397	18	1,800	Com. R. O. Bifer	Yangtze
Juinos	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavito
Minotaur	Gunboat	170	5	—	Lt. C. A. Woodruff	—
Moccasin	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign E. D. Whorter	Manila
Mohican	Station ship	1,000	—	5211	Ensign Robt. V. Lowe	Manila
Monadnock	Monitor	4,084	4	5,200	Com. H. A. Bispham	Cavito
Monterey	Cruiser	3,430	25	—	Com. William G. Miller	Yokohama
New Orleans	Gunboat	213	8	—	Lt. Comdr. George C. Pegram	Cavito
Pampanga	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign L. C. Van de Carr	Manila
Porpoise	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavito
Quinos	Cruiser	6,200	14	—	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cavito
Rainbow	Gunboat	242	8	250	Ensign N. H. Goss	Yangtze
Samar	Protected cruiser	8,150	25	7,075	Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne	Yokohama
Saratoga	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign Hedry M. Jensen	Manila
Shark	Gunboat	370	9	500	Lt. W. L. Friedell	Yangtze
Villalobos	Gunboat	1,297	20	1,894	Comdr. W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Wilkes	Gunboat	—	—	—	—	—

* Flagship of Rear-Adm. John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

GERMAN.

Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Rostoff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	30	20,000	Captain v. Usler	Tsingtau
Ilus	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varslow	Tsingtau
Loipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Liess Jantzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	20,000	Capt. Kosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	300	8	65.0	Capt. Lut. Burzenborg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Lappe	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Frlr Fireks	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

FRENCH.

Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st. Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—	Saigon
Decade	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Bisail	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Puech	Tongka
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Combet	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Marrs	Saigon
Porlo	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Styr	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Soriot	Saigon
Frondo	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Irville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Takou	Destroyer	250	0	—	—	Saigon
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenot	Hongkong (Reserve)
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Keranderson	Saigon
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Voteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bihel	Capt. St. Jacques
Mancho	Surveying ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Touche	Saigon

* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

* Flagship of Commodore Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

PORTUGUESE.

Macao	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patna	Gunboat	—	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, March 28, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Primo Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20
" Roast, — Shia	" 20
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 16
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do. — Sirloin Cotton — Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages, — Ngau Ching	" 24
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45
" " corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, — Ngau Tan	" 6
" Heart, — Ngau Sun	" 12
" Eump, Slt., — Ngau Kin	" 18
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	" 9
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 9
" Tail, — Ngau Moi	" 18
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 12
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6
Calve Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-lau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb. 22
" Leg, — Young Poi	" 22
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	" 20
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	" 22
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, — Chu Chak	" 25
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 15
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each 13
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 9
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb 30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 20
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 20
" Leg, — Chu Poi	" 24
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 15
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set. 50
" Heart, — Young Sum	each 6
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	" 9
" Liver, — Young Con	lb 24
Smoking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai	" 22
Suet, Beef — Sang Ngau Yau	" 20
" Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	" 22
Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Ching	" 20

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb 32
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	" 27
Doves, — Pan Kau	each —
Eggs, Hen — Kai Tan	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb 35
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 32
Geese, — Ngai	" 23
Goose, Wild Shai, — Shang-ho Yea Ngai	pair —
Musk Deer, — Wong Keng	each —
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 70
Partridge, — Cho Khoo	pair \$ 1 70
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	" 70
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 40
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 35
Quail, — Um Chun	" 23
Goose Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen —
Snipe, — Su Choy	each 26
Turkeys, Cock — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 51
" Hen, — Na	" 05
Wild Ducks, Shai — Shang hoi Sui Ap	" 75
Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	" 75
Wild Ducks Canton — Sang-Shing Sui Ap	\$1.30

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb 9
Bream, — Bin Yu	" 15
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp, — Li Yu	" 20
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 18
Goatfish, — Mun Yu	" 18
Crabs, — Hai	" 20
Gutted Fish, — Muk Yu	" 15
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	" 16
Dace, — Wong Moi Lun	" 11
Dried Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	" 8
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	" 15
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	" 21
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 23
Frogs, — Tien Kai	" 32
Garoupa, — Sok Pan	" 56
Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	" 12
Herrings, — Tso Pak	" 18
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	" 28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	" 16
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 16
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 24
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	" 28
Mullet, — Chai Yu	" 15
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	" 20
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 20
Pike, — Tau Loo	" 15
Pork, — Fa Paw Poong	" 8
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 18
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 24
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 28
Pawns, — Ming S	" 45
Ray, — Pai Pa Sa	" 9
Rock Fish, — Sek Ka Kung	" 15
Salmon, — Ma Yau Yu	lb. 32

肉食

Shark, — Sa Yu	" 0
Skate, — Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, — Ha	" 22
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 24
Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	" 20
Touch, — Wan Yu	" 18
Turbot, — Cho Hoi Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kark Yu	" 50
White Bat, — Ngau Yu Ohai	" —

FRUITS

	Cts.
Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb. 25
Apples (California) — Kam San Ping Kho	" 20
" (Chefoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 15
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" —
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chi	each —
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Hoiung Chiu	lb. 3
" (brides), Macao, — San Hoiung Chiu	" —
Chestnut, Chinese, — Poong Lut	" 15
Carambola, — Young Tuo	" —
Cocconuts, — Yoh Tso	each 12
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	" 8
" America, — Kam San Ning Moon	" 6
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	b 25
" Fresh, —	" —
Limes, (Saigon), — Kai Kung Ning Moong	each 10
Mango, Manila, — Lai Sung Mong	" 10
Mangosteens, — Sun Chuk Tso	doz —
Oranges, (Canton) — Sun-shing Tim Ching	lb 6
" Sweet	" 2
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shoot Ly	" —
" (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	" 10
Peanuts, — Fa Sung	" 10
Persimmons Large, — Hung Chio	" —
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Liew	each —
" 2nd — Chung-tung Pav Liew	" —
Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb —
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	" —
Pomelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	" —
Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb 15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	" —
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sui Kwa	each —
" (China) Sai Kwa	" —
Grapes, — Sang Pa Tai Tso	lb 25

菓子

VEGETABLES, &c

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi			
Cheuk	lb	8	丁 竹 竹
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pao Tau	12		澳門通豆
(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pao			
Tau	—		上海通豆
Sprout,—Ah Chio	3		芽菜
Long,—Tau Ko	2		豆角
Beet Root,—Hung Chio Tau	each	2	紅菜頭
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen	6		青元茄
Red,—Hung Ker	5		紅茄
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	12		芥菜
Cabbage Red,—Hung Yen Choy	12		紅柳菜
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Chio	—		菜
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	—	蔗芽
Cauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each	15	大柳菜花
Medium size,—Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	10		中柳菜花
Small size,—Sai Yen Chio Fa	8		細柳菜花
Carrots,—Kam Shum	lb.	6	金芽
Colery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Chioi	8		荷蘭嫩
English,—Yeung Kan Chioi	5		洋芥菜
Chillies Dried,—Gon Lat Chiu	20		乾 椒
Red,—Hung Far Chiu	12		紅花
Green,—Ching Lat Chiu	10		茄 苗
Curry Stuff, English,—Kar Lee Chu Liu	8		茄 苗
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	2		青瓜
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	—		苦瓜
Garlic,—Que Tau	6		蒜頭
Ginger, young,—Sun Tso Keung	5		新子
old,—Lo Keung	8		老
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kun	12		力根
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	—	粟米
Lettuce,—Yeung Sang Chioi	1		洋生菜
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	5	馬蹄
Mandarin,—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	6		桂林馬蹄
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Cho Koo	—		生草菇
Mush Melon. Amor.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—	金山
Okraes	b	—	—
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	10		洋蔥頭
Green,—Sang Chong	6		生蔥頭
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	8		上海蔥頭
Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Min Sau Kua	each	—	大馬路銀
2nd (lung)	—		中馬路
Parsley,—Kun Ji	8		菜
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	8	青豆
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fuu Shu	3		薯仔
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Tsa	3		上海薯仔
Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Tsa	—		—
American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsa	8		旗花
Poochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsa	—		州福
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	3		冬瓜仔
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	3		紅頭白
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	4		大蘆薈
Sage,—Tso No	—		紫蘇
Shallots,—Gon Chung Tau	5		葱
Spinach,—Yin Chioi	4		—
Tomatoes,—Fuu Ker	6		番菜
Taro,—Wu Tau	5		—
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	3		—
English,—Yeung Lo Pak	2		—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	—		—
(American)—Kum-san Chit Kwa	—		—
Water Cross,—Sai Young Cho	8		—
Lily root,—Lin Ngau	6		—
Yams,—Ta Shu	6		—

COMMERCIAL.

Coal Report.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report dated Hongkong, March 29 contains the following:—

Coal expected:—From Wales, 5,200 tons; from Japan, 58,400 tons; from Manchuria, 2,700 tons; from North China 4,000 tons.

Sales:—Small sales of Japanese.

Quotations:—Cardiff \$30 ex-ship, offering; Australian West Wallend, \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal, no stocks; Yubari Lump, \$12 ex-ship nominal; Miiki Lump, \$10.50 to \$11 ex-ship nominal; Moji Lump, \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady; Moji Unscreened, \$8 to \$8 ex-ship, steady; Akaiko Lump, \$7.75 to \$8 ex-ship, steady; Kaiping Navy Lump, \$10 to \$10.25 ex-ship nominal; Kaiping Loco Lump, \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 5 Dust, \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 1 Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship; Fushun Lump, \$8 ex-ship, steady; Fushun Unscreened, \$7 ex-ship, steady; Fushun Dust \$6.25 ex-ship, steady; Lanchao Lump, \$7.25 ex-ship; Lanchao Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship.

Bullion.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, March 7, states that "about £750,000 arrived in bar gold, of which £233,000 was reserved for India; the demand for abroad being slight, the bulk of the balance will be obtained by the Bank of England. During the week the net influx was £130,000.

The Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has reduced its official rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The net import of gold into India for the month of February is a fresh record, and amounts to the substantial sum of £5,174,600. This total is more than double that for February, 1911, and represents nearly one-sixth of the whole Rand output for 1911.

"The receipt of this gold is a flat contradiction to the complaint that India is being deprived of gold currency. The bulk of this large sum was imported in the form of sovereigns, which were available for circulation if the country so desired. Whereas the fact that the gold in the Currency Reserve received the greater portion of these imports and let out a similar quantity of silver rupees, shows that the country is a better judge of what it requires than the theorists."

Writing of silver the circular says:—

"During the month of February the market suffered from a fit of nerves and prices were in a state of almost ceaseless fluctuation."

The predisposing cause was apprehension as to stringency in delivery at some near date; a fear which after all has so far been but a mere bogey. For, although cash silver is still quoted at a premium, ample supplies—quite liquid—have been available from day to day for any reasonable demand."

A shipment of about £200,000 is being made from London to Bombay this week, which will reduce the spot supplies, so that the present plethora cannot be relied upon necessarily to last.

China has been the principle operator—its purchases of both British dollars and silver were effected chiefly in Bombay, but as the sales were replaced in London, eventually the onus of demand had to be met in this market."

"Continental demand was moderate, inquiry for Russia toward the close of the month being the most conspicuous item."

"The stock in Shanghai continues to increase; the total is about the equivalent of 272 lakhs of sycee, against 241 last week."

"Bombay holds 200 bars less, namely, 10,400, the oftake is unchanged."

"A shipment of £30,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong."

To-day's Advertisement

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, and MANILA.

The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 3rd inst., at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer to Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be filed on or before the SATURDAY, the 13th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [278]

Auctions

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1912, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1167 in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Sale, 1167. Boundary Measurements, 1167. Content in Acres, 1167. Upset Price, 1167.

Location, 1167. Date of Sale, 1167.

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Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BUYO MARU."

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 29th March, at 6 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer to Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 29th March, at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be filed on or before the SATURDAY, the 30th March, at 11 a.m., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1912. [18]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SACK JEN"

Captain Wagner, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-

Optional goods will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st April, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex S.S. "Agnes" from Norrköping.

"Oulitz Block Flys" from Ahms.

Ex S.S. "Baraco" from Bordeaux.

"Freieife" from Havre.

"Larache" from Senegal.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1912. [12]

"SEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON."

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th April, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1912. [377]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Executed by

SHAW, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1912. [38]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philippines and the Republic of Panama.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Office: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve \$25,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for the year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and Sale of Stocks and Shares effected.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

CHONG HING, Manager.

0, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912. [19]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000.

RESERVE FUND " 17,500,000.

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [18]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING"

Captain F. M. Austin, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SABSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1912. [269]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

(with liberty to proceed via The Cape of Good Hope.)

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA"

Captain N. P. Pliher, will be despatched as above on or about 2nd April.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1912. [121]

NOTICES

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 PER CENT. SILVER LOAN OF 1880, E.

51ST HALF YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST due and drawn bonds of this Loan will be payable at the office of the Corporation on and after the 30th March, 1912.

List of drawn bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

Agents issuing the Loan,

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1912. [276]

AGENTS IN JAPAN:

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., BANKERS:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Clients. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912. [213]

Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Chairman.

Andrew Forbes, Esq., W. L. Patten, Esq., G. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. H. Row, G. R. Laurens, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.

